

COLORADO WAR ROCKEFELLERS' DEED, IS FINDING Father and Son Blamed in Report to Federal Commission.

INDORSED AGENTS' ACTS, IS CHARGE

President Wilson Rebuffed and Deceived, Investigator Declares —Political Power Cited.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—The report on the Colorado coal and iron strike of 1913 and 1914, prepared by George P. West, for the Walsh Industrial Relations Commission, made public here to-day, is mainly a bitter philippic directed against John D. Rockefeller and his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

They are charged with responsibility, through their indorsement of the acts of their "incompetent and reactionary agents," with most of the horrors in the war of the miners against the operators, who were led by the Rockefellers' Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

"During all the seven tragic and bitter months that preceded Ludlow, Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., wrote letter after letter in enthusiastic praise of men whose acts during this period had precipitated a reign of terror and bloodshed," the report says.

"It was only when the Ludlow massacre filled the press of the nation with editorial denunciation, when mourners in black silently paraded in front of his New York office, when cartoons in the conservative press pilloried him and his father before an angry public, that at last complacency gave way to concern in his letters and telegrams to Denver.

"Mr. Rockefeller's responsibility has a significance beyond even the sinister results of his policy in Colorado. The perversion of and contempt for government, the disregard of public welfare and the defiance of public opinion during the Colorado strike must be considered as only one manifestation of the autocratic and anti-social spirit of a man whose enormous wealth gave him infinite opportunity to act in a similar fashion in broader fields.

Rockefeller Letter Quoted.

"The Rockefeller writes to Mr. Bowen: 'You are fighting a good fight, which is not only in the interests of your own company but of the other companies of Colorado and of the business interests of the entire country.' And Mr. Bowen, with whom Mr. Rockefeller obviously is in full sympathy and agreement, writes letter after letter outlining the growth of trade unionism as a national menace against which the business men of the nation must combine."

The nation-wide significance and importance of the Colorado conflict and the company's ruthless policy of suppression are emphasized again and again, the report says.

"Yet it is important to remember," continues, "that Mr. Rockefeller's character and policies are important only as showing the possibilities inherent in an economic and industrial situation that permits one man or a group of men to wield so enormous an economic power, and through that power not only to control the destinies and dictate the circumstances of life for millions of wage earners and for entire communities, but to subvert and control to a large degree those agencies that mould the public opinion of a nation. Even should Mr. Rockefeller change over night, those possibilities of evil would be inherent in the economic and industrial situation as a menace to freedom and democracy."

Says Wilson Was Deceived.

Mr. Rockefeller, the report goes on, not only rebuffed President Wilson by rejecting his plan for a settlement and denying his earnest request, but also "if the letters of his agents may be relied upon, he apparently deceived the President and the public by means of the letter of rejection." Correspondence is given showing that President Wilson of the mining company received from Rockefeller's personal representative, Mr. Murphy, suggestions for a plan to take the place of the President's.

The report points out that W. L. Macdonald King, the younger Rockefeller's industrial relations expert, told the commission that "Mr. Rockefeller's will and conscience are to-day the most important factor to be considered in any effort to bring about an improvement of conditions." These improvements, "if they come, will be granted as a charity," the report declares, but there is yet no "indication of industrial and political democracy" among the miners.

The report goes on to describe the control of political power gained by the Rockefeller company and used by it to bring about its own election, sending 150 men from its own offices to Election Day to work for prohibition, "which was bound up with the candidacy of Mr. Carlson for Governor and Mr. Fannin for Attorney General," both of whom were successful. Letters are printed showing the pleasure of Mr. Rockefeller at these elections, saying they indicated that the sentiment in Colorado was for law and order.

Union Men Prosecuted.

"In pursuance of the law and order policy on which they were elected," the report says, "Governor Carlson and Attorney General Fannin have proceeded vigorously with the prosecution of union officials and strikers. Their most conspicuous success came with the conviction of a charge of murder in the first degree of John R. Lawson, member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America and the most conspicuous Colorado official of that organization."

A policy of Mr. Lawson follows, and it is pointed out that the judge before whom he was tried was appointed by Governor Carlson after having served the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

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"I'm Going to Marry A. Davis," Is Eugenia Kelly's Defiance

Divorced Suitor of Heiress Eludes Guards at Mackinac and Wins Interview—Lawyer and Detective Predict Trouble for Him if He Weds Girl.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Mackinac Island, Mich., Aug. 27.—"I'm going to marry A. Davis," "I'm going to marry A. Davis," "I'm going to marry A. Davis," these words are said to have been snapped from the lips of Miss Eugenia Kelly, the young \$600,000 heiress and dancer who has been brought here by her mother, after she had to resort to the New York courts to induce the daughter to relinquish her enthusiasm for Gotham's dancing cafes.

The speech ascribed to Miss Kelly is taken by the gossips of Mackinac as the explanation for the increased interest in life which she seems to take of late. When she first came to Mackinac she seemed gracefully and prettily bored. She danced and she rode, but not with zest.

Then there came to one of the boarding houses a trim and graceful young man with neatly parted hair. It was noted that some men called him Al and others called him Davis. And Al was a rider, too. He would ride off alone around the romantic roads of the island, and Eugenia Kelly would ride off alone around the romantic roads of the island.

Al Davis stayed at Mackinac and rode about for some days, then took ship and sailed away—and it was after that that Miss Kelly was credited with exclaiming, "I'm going to marry Al Davis."

"I do not know whether Eugenia Kelly declared she would or would not marry Al Davis," said W. O'Farrell, who directed the working up of the case against the Tenderloin group that.

GOVERNORS WANT SUFFRAGE

One Executive Says Constitution Is Illegal Without It.

Boston, Aug. 27.—Ex-Governor Alva Adams of Colorado, speaking at a suffrage mass meeting to-night, characterized the preamble to the Federal Constitution as "a lie and a deception" in those states which had not granted woman suffrage. It would never be justified, he said, until woman had the vote.

Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas also spoke in favor of extending the suffrage to women.

HUCKLEBERRIES HOPELESS

Jersey's Crop So Big Pies Will Never Hold It.

Newton, N. J., Aug. 27.—Newton is mourning over the loss of thousands of bushels of huckleberries that are going to waste. There aren't enough men, women and children to gather one-tenth of the berries hopelessly waiting to be picked.

The cows and pigs flout lowly fruit, for they have had too much huckleberry. Birds surfeited with berries flit disdainfully over the burdened bushes. Even the foraging youngsters from the nearby villages have had their fill. Newton's 1915 huckleberry crop will fill no toothsome pies.

HUNGRY MT. VERNON CHASES STRAY DEER

Hopes of Venison Breakfast Put Visitor's Life in Peril.

Visions of venison for breakfast stirred citizens of Mount Vernon yesterday, when a large deer with spreading antlers visited the town.

The woodland denizen was first seen in Fifth Avenue, where it hurdled a team of horses attached to an ice wagon, according to the driver.

TIE A STRING TO YOUR MAIL

One Cent Will Bring You Tag to Prove You Mailed It.

After September 1 senders of fourth class parcel post matter will get a receipt for the things they mail if they pay the fee of one cent. They can get also a tag showing the article has been delivered to the consignee by buying a small label and affixing it and a one-cent stamp to the package before it is mailed. This tag will then be mailed back to them as soon as the package has gone into the consignee's hands.

OELRICHS GETS YACHT THIEF

Auto Chase Along Sound Dogged Pas- sage of the Cassandra.

After a long automobile pursuit by Hermann Oelrichs and Inspector Tobin, of the Newport police, a man who said that he was George Basslev was arrested at Guilford, Conn., yesterday, charged with the theft of Mr. Oelrichs's speed yacht Cassandra.

PICKS SNAKE IN GARDEN

Gathering Flowers at Lenox, Miss Cur- tis Is Bitten.

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 27.—While picking flowers in a garden at Pinecliff Farm to-day Miss Laura Phelps Curtis picked up a snake. It bit her right hand. A physician cauterized the wound.

It is thought the snake was not poisonous. Miss Curtis is the daughter of William D. Curtis.

GARRISON TESTS, T. R. RETORTS, IN WOOD ATTACK

Secretary's Words Buf- foony, Declares Voice from Oyster Bay.

PLATTSBURG CAMP STANDS BY GENERAL

Malone Softens Statement and Mitchell Is Disgusted—Note Called Undignified.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Aug. 27.—Secretary Garrison, after taking a parting shot at Colonel Roosevelt to-day, said that so far as he is concerned the dispute over the Plattsburg camp is closed.

Colonel's speech at Plattsburg is closed. The Secretary thinks the Colonel demands too much in holding him responsible for his public utterances, and after reading in to-day's papers what Mr. Roosevelt had to say about the official rebuke meted out to Major General Leonard Wood yesterday, he made a brief comment:

"I have just read Mr. Roosevelt's statement. I see he blames the whole thing on me. He takes the position that it is notorious that he has the habit of making indiscreet speeches, and that it therefore was my duty to find out if he intended to go to Plattsburg, and so to head him off and save him from himself. Well, maybe that's so, but it is a rather large order. He is a very active man and I am a very busy one, and it's going to be a pretty hard job for me to keep my eye on him all the time."

"The Colonel's attitude toward himself reminds me of the story of the Maine farmer who was on his way to the railroad station one morning when he met a friend.

"Where you going?" said the friend.

"He replied: 'I'm going down to Bangor to get drunk—and great Lord, how I intend to do it!'"

Following the receipt of a telegram from General Wood to-day, Secretary Garrison expressed his belief that there was nothing more to be said on the matter. The telegram said:

"Your telegram received, and the policy laid down will be rigidly adhered to."

General Wood's telegram gave the impression here that no more speeches will be made by the Plattsburg camp except on technical subjects.

Attempt to Distract Attention from Real Issue, Says Colonel

From Sagamore Hill last night came the voice of Colonel Roosevelt, raised in strong protest against the manner in which General Leonard Wood was censured by the administration for the speech the former President delivered Tuesday to the citizen soldiers at the Plattsburg military instruction camp. Not a word did the Colonel have to say in reply to Secretary of War Garrison's comments yesterday afternoon, in which the latter declared he had not time to save Colonel Roosevelt from himself.

Although Mr. Garrison's latest utterances evidently provoked the outburst from Oyster Bay, the Colonel referred to the military instruction camp as a "buffoonery" to distract attention from the point at issue, was his summary of the Secretary of War's statement made at Washington yesterday.

"Vowing that he cared nothing for the criticism of his speeches, officially expressed, he called attention to the fact that he referred neither to President Wilson nor to any member of the American flag as assault upon the conduct of the War Department."

Colonel Roosevelt's statement in full was:

"It does not seem to me that when the administration, through Mr. Garrison, has fought with peculiarly mean unfairness to discredit the foremost officer in the United States army, it is the duty of the administration to attempt to divert attention from the point at issue."

"General Wood had no responsibility whatever for my speech, and this the administration, when it acted through Mr. Garrison, knew perfectly well. General Wood has devoted every thought and action of his life to the betterment of the United States army and the service of the American people."

"As for what the administration, through Mr. Garrison, says of my speech, I again call attention to the fact that I never mentioned the name of the President, and that I never spoke of the administration in the least unfavorable manner."

"I did make the strongest plea in favor of preparedness. I did say that we of this country were Americans, and as nothing else, and that we as a nation prepare so that no outside power may be able to bring shame and dishonor upon us."

"It is an unconscious commentary by the administration."

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OLITA CAPTURED, GERMANS ATTACK PETROGRAD LINE

Resume Drive in Courland —Press Thrust at Vilna.

HINDENBURG STRIVES TO CUT OFF RETREAT

Russians Fall Back from Brest- Litovsk Along Railway Toward Minsk.

London, Aug. 27.—The Germans, with the Brest-Litovsk line reduced, have resumed the offensive in the Baltic provinces and are pressing the Russians both in the districts southeast of Mitau and east of Kovno in an effort to reach the main line of railway which passes through Vilna and Dvinsk to Petrograd. This may in time prove the most important of the German operations, although at present the invaders are using more troops in the pursuit of the Russians, who are retreating from Brest-Litovsk and the line on either side of the fortress.

Berlin's Promises Not Yet Sufficient for President; Pledges Must Be Explicit

FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN RUSSIA UNSHAKEN BY RECENT REVERSES

Paris, Aug. 27.—A joint telegram expressing entire confidence in the future has been sent to Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian armies, by President Poincare, Minister of War Millerand and General Joffre, the French commander. The text of the message follows:

"Our thoughts turn toward your troops, who at the present moment merit the confidence of the whole world by reason of the struggle they are making. With complete confidence in the final victory of your armies we beg you to accept our respectful homage and fervent good wishes, together with the assurance that more than ever before our armies are happy and proud to co-operate with your highness and your valiant soldiers."

The Grand Duke has replied:

"The sentiments you express toward the Russian army are reciprocated. The close relations and common accord existing between the commanders of all the Allied armies is a certain omen of the glorious end in which, with God's aid, we will participate."

BRITISH MINERS QUIT PITS; ANGRY WITH MINISTERS

Welsh Coal Workers Com- plain of Bad Faith— 10,000 Men Out.

London, Aug. 27.—Wales is threatened with another prolonged coal strike as the result of dissatisfaction among the miners with the way in which the settlement recently arranged by David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, is being interpreted by the mine owners. Some 10,000 men already are out, contrary to the advice of their leaders.

The industrial peace secured by Mr. Lloyd George followed the award of Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, who acted as arbitrator in the recent strike. The situation was strained further when the colliers learned that Mr. Runciman had declined to see a deputation representing them. The miners charge Mr. Runciman with going behind the arrangement made by Mr. Lloyd George and demanding that the latter make good his promises to them.

The terms accepted by the miners at Mr. Lloyd George's instance provided for a substantial increase in wages and other concessions to the strikers which were considered by them as tantamount to an admission of their claims on nearly all the outstanding points. Mr. Lloyd George won the men over largely by emphasizing the fact that uninterrupted operation of the coal mines was essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. Runciman's award contained wage concessions, but rejected a number of demands relating to working conditions, hours of labor and arbitration arrangements.

Ready to Evacuate Grodno.

The Russians apparently have decided to evacuate Grodno, the one important stronghold on the principal line of defense which they still retain. A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd quotes the "Rusky Invalid" as stating that Grodno will be given up when the retreat of the defenders has been covered.

This message indicates that the fall of Brest-Litovsk, announced in Berlin yesterday, was not known publicly in Petrograd at 1 p. m. to the time of the fall of the message. The "Rusky Invalid" said that preparations were under way for the evacuation of Brest-Litovsk, adding that five armies were being moved to surround it and cut it off from the Kovno district.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The German official statement says: "Army - corp of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Battles at Bausk and at Schoenberg, southeast of Mitau, and in the region east of Kovno, continue. We took 2,450 Russians prisoner, and four cannon and three machine guns were captured."

Southeast of Kovno the enemy was defeated. The fortress of Ilita has been evacuated by the Russians and was occupied by us."

Further south the German troops are advancing toward the Niemen. The crossing over the Berezovka tributary east of Oswowetz has been won. The pursuit is being carried on along the entire front between the Bobr and Suchowala on the one hand and the Bielowich Forest. On the 25th and 26th the army defeated the enemy.

FRANCE GUARDS HER COIN

No Traveller Can Leave with More Than \$10 in Specie.

Paris, Aug. 27.—Every traveller leaving France hereafter will be required to declare the amount of funds in coin in his possession. If he has more than 50 francs (\$10) he will be compelled to exchange the excess for paper money under a decree issued to-day by the Minister of Finance.

TO FIGHT WITH TAXES

New Zealand Minister Wants 50 Per Cent of Foes' Goods.

Wellington, N. Z., Aug. 27.—A super-tax of 50 per cent on all imports from countries hostile to Great Britain was announced to-day by the Minister of Finance, Sir Joseph Ward, in introducing the budget in Parliament. Several tariff schedules are to be raised. Automobiles, chassis and bodies will pay 10 per cent ad valorem, and kerosene and petrol eight cents a gallon.

Will Demand Ending of Entire Subma- rine Question.

AIMS TO STOP ATTACKS AT SEA

Germany's Full Compli- ance with Last Lusitania Note Is Expected.

ENVOY SEES LANSING

Von Bernstorff Renews Assur- ance That His Country Desires to Maintain Cordial Relations.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Aug. 27.—Germany's advances, as expressed in communications through Ambassador Gerard and Count von Bernstorff, are not considered by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing to be adequate to the occasion, though both officials are gratified at Germany's apparent desire to bring about an understanding, and believe there is a strong probability that this will soon be accomplished.

The President maintains that the Arabic case must be settled in such a way as to put an end to the controversy over submarine warfare. He bases his hope for a peaceful adjustment on the belief that Germany will comply with the demands of the last Lusitania note.

Nothing short of explicit guarantees that the sea rights of American citizens will be respected will be acceptable. While it is true that administration officials interpret the words of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Minister von Jagow as implying such assurances, it can be stated on the highest authority that the United States will insist on having them in plain language, susceptible of no equivocal interpretation.

Ambassador Sees Lansing.

Ambassador von Bernstorff called at the State Department to-day and conversed with Secretary Lansing for nearly half an hour. He had received no instructions from his government other than the statement of the Imperial Chancellor, the substance of which had already been communicated to this government by Ambassador Gerard.

Germany has officially notified the United States that submarine commanders have received certain instructions which are said to have been violated if the Arabic was sunk in the circumstances indicated in the reports already published, but no clear indication is given of the exact nature of those instructions. The United States government will insist that the German government explain this reference to instructions, if not by an open declaration of the substance of the instructions themselves, at least by a clear statement of their intended effect on the safety of American passengers.

Secretary Lansing regards the evidence received in affidavits from American survivors of the Arabic as very convincing. It is believed that with this hint the German government will not try to justify the sinking of the Arabic, unless it is prepared to submit far stronger evidence in support of that contention than is now thought possible.

To Bar Long Discussion.

Should Germany plead justification for the attack on the Arabic, it would be incumbent on the United States to accept or reject the plea, or to be drawn into a long discussion. The acceptance of such an explanation is believed to be out of the question, in view of the evidence received at the State Department, and officials already have indicated that the government does not purpose to discuss the question diplomatically, but will base its action directly on the evidence, when it is all in hand.

For this reason it is believed Germany will hasten to disavow the act of the submarine commander as soon as he has reported. This disavowal will be acceptable to the United States only if it includes definite assurances that attacks on American sea rights will cease.

In other words, Germany must not only clear up the Arabic case, but must return an adequate answer to the demands of the last American note. The Lusitania affair must be definitely settled, indemnity offered and the rights of American travellers guaranteed for the future.

The Arabic case is regarded as far more serious than that of the Lusitania.

In calling on Secretary Lansing this morning Ambassador von Bernstorff acted without instructions from his government. He left no memorandum with the Secretary, but informed him that Germany was sincerely desirous of continuing cordial relations with the United States, and had already indicated that instructions had been issued

UNITED STATES WORLD'S LEADER AS AN EXPORTER

America Takes Leading Rank for First Time in Its History.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Aug. 27.—For the first time in its history the United States leads the world as an exporter. This record is the direct result of the European war, which increased the export trade of the United States 17 per cent. The official figures of the Department of Commerce show export trade for the last fiscal year valued at \$2,768,500,000, which is approximately \$600,000,000 greater than the export trade of the United Kingdom, which has heretofore held first rank. The export trade of the United Kingdom showed a decrease of 39 per cent during the last fiscal year.

Occasionally the United States has surpassed the United Kingdom in the exportation of domestic products, but it was only in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, that the total of American exports, domestic and foreign, exceeded those of the United Kingdom.

American exports in the fiscal year 1915 included domestic products to the value of \$2,716,200,000, against \$2,329,700,000 in 1914, and foreign products \$52,400,000, against \$34,000,000 in the preceding year. British exports in the same periods included British and Irish products \$1,744,100,000 in 1915, against \$2,557,200,000 in 1914, and foreign and colonial produce \$126,000,000 in 1915, compared with \$526,500,000 in 1914.

The following table, from official reports on file in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, reviews the growth of exports from the United States during the last decade, at twenty-year intervals during the last century:

Years.	American Exports	British Exports
1815	\$50,000,000	\$250,000,000
1835	115,000,000	450,000,000
1855	218,000,000	900,000,000
1875	214,000,000	1,576,000,000
1895	877,000,000	1,291,000,000
1915	2,768,500,000	2,170,000,000

*Years ended December 31, except 1915, which refers to June 30.

The great industrial development of the United States during the century is illustrated by the increase in exports of manufactures. In 1821, the earliest year for which figures are available, exports of manufactures were valued at \$8,000,000; in 1915 they aggregate \$1,566,000,000 exclusive of foodstuffs.

KING OF SWEDEN HURT

Injures Foot on Train, but Escapes with Slight Lameness.

Stockholm, Aug. 27.—King Gustave had a narrow escape from serious injury yesterday at Jerna. As he was entering his car to go to Stockholm the train started with a sudden jerk, throwing him down. His foot was jammed between the car and the platform, and he fell heavily.

The King was picked up quickly and assisted into his car. Except for a slight lameness, he is little the worse for the accident.

JAPAN KEEN TO AID ALLIES

People Approve Decision; France and England to Pay.

Tokio, Aug. 27.—The decision of the government to utilize all available means for increasing the production of war munitions for the Allies, particularly Russia, has aroused the greatest enthusiasm. All arsenals and munition factories are to be enlarged.

It is understood that France and England have guaranteed payment for these supplies.

KAISER WILL PAY IN 1924

New German Loan To Be Redeemable Nine Years Hence.

London, Aug. 27.—A Reuter's dispatch from Amsterdam states on information from Berlin that the new German war loan, which will bear 5 per cent interest, will be issued at 99 and will not be redeemable until October 1, 1924.

BALTIC SAFE AT LIVERPOOL

The liner Baltic arrived at Liverpool at 4 p. m. yesterday, according to a message received by the White Star line. She sailed from here August 18, carrying a 16,000-ton cargo, much of which consisted of war munitions and automobile trucks.